Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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FOREIGN POLICY: *Firm stand demanded* (321)

SUMMIT: *JFK walking into a 'bear's den'?* (321)

EDUCATION: *Aid battle at climax* .....(322)

GOP: *Two congressional victories* .....(322)

GOLD: *Conservatives fight Multer bill* .....(323)

For a Firmer Front: Despite the weak stand of President Kennedy against Soviet aggression, sentiment rises in Washington for stronger measures to bolster the world struggle against communism.

• Admiral Charles M. Cooke, former commander of the 7th Fleet, authorized HUMAN EVENTS to say that in his opinion the Administration should lose no time in clamping a blockade on Cuba—an air and naval blockade to prevent shipments of Iron Curtain military aid to Castro; otherwise, his position may become extremely costly to demolish. Cooke pointed out that such a blockade would simply implement the Monroe Doctrine. Cooke, as commander of the 7th Fleet in China waters, had extensive experience in handling the Reds, and since his retirement has become one of the country's most respected commentators on foreign and military policies.

• The House of Representatives, champing at the bit against the Administration's do-nothing policy about Cuba, revolted and passed a resolution demanding collective action against "the clear and present danger" of the island's Communist regime. The resolution, significantly, was sponsored by Rep. Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D.-Ala.), chairman of the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Selden invoked the collaboration of the Organization of American States and said the OAS has the power to set up an air-sea blockade of Cuba. Other Democrats said this resolution was a "last appeal" to the over-timid OAS. Representative Walter Judd (R.-Minn.) remarked: "If the other Latin American states [of the OAS] don't act on their commitments, we are released from our obligations."

• On the heels of Capitol Hill discontent with the weak-kneed policy of Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the Geneva conference on Laos, there came a United Press International dispatch from Hong Kong, quoting Vice President Lyndon Johnson. The traveling Texan had just visited Formosa where he had publicly reassured the Nationalist Chinese Government of US support, of US rejection of recognition of Red China and of US rejection of Peiping's admission to the United Nations.

Johnson, on May 15, went further and was quoted as saying that "respectable opinion" believes that Red China is having such serious internal troubles that the Peiping regime might be overthrown in 12 to 18 months. According to Johnson's sources, the Red Chinese army might revolt because of unrest and malnutrition as the result of crop failures and faulty management of the Red regime.

The VP is a good reporter, acknowledge colleagues on Capitol Hill, and his remarks prompt many of them to say that the cataclysmic internal situation in Red China (confirmed by a number of illuminating dispatches from liberal commentator Joseph Alsop in Hong Kong) should put an end to Adlai Stevenson's appeasement posture towards Red China in the United Nations.

Meanwhile, military men in the Capital speculate that this is the time when, instead of appeasing the Communists in Laos, the Administration should take an aggressive line. Such a strong policy, they say, would include unleashing some of Chiang Kai-shek's well-trained army for descent on the China mainland. Such a move would threaten the Red lines of communication to Laos and might have fatal results on the stability of the Peiping regime. Military men also say that at least 50,000 of Chiang's troops have been well-rehearsed and equipped for such a landing operation.

Texas By-Election: A very recent development in the hot Texas senatorial race has boosted the stock of GOP candidate John Tower to the extent where many Republican workers now predict victory. The reason is a liberal defection from the Democrats prompted by the *Texas Observer*, the semi-official organ of the Yarborough-AFL-CIO-NAACP wing of the Texas Democratic party. Victory for the Republican would greatly improve the morale of the GOP throughout the country.

The *Observer* campaign resulted in the Harris County (Houston) Democratic committee telling its people to "do everything possible to insure the defeat of William Blakley." The *Observer* noted that Tower is "so conservative on principle, he cannot find a single part of Kennedy's legislative program he will support." The liberals say that a vote for Tower is a vote against the conservative Shivers Democrats and for the liberal Yarborough Democrats in the state. If Blakley wins, the liberals feel, it will give the conservative Democrats a strangle hold on the party in the state.

The *Texas Observer* concedes that "Tower is younger and apparently healthier, so that if either one of them is going to be re-elected, Texas would probably be represented longer by Tower than by Blakley."

Another Summit? The President's apparent inclination to meet Khrushchev for another summit very soon has aroused opposition from many of the nation's leading experts on foreign affairs. HUMAN

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EVENTS interviewed William Henry Chamberlin, whose column on foreign affairs has been a distinctive feature in the *Wall Street Journal* for years and whose record for calling the turn on world events has been flawless for 30 years. Chamberlin said:

"Apparently JFK is about to compound a most ineffectual foreign policy by walking straight into Khrushchev's bear's den.

"I doubt whether there are any circumstances in which a summit meeting does any particular good, but just now the expected Kennedy-Khrushchev huddle cannot be defended. Kennedy, far from raising America's prestige, seems to me to have dragged it much lower with this dreadful fiasco in Cuba and the 'first shake a fist, then a finger' attitude in Laos. If the Republicans have political sense, in Congress and out, they should start shouting 'no appeasement.' "

Aid to Education: If Congress finally enacts use of Federal money to raise teachers' pay in local schools—as provided in the general aid-to-education bill now going through the legislative mill—this new policy may be impossible to reverse in future years. How much more remote will become the duty of local school authorities to pay adequate teachers' salaries?

Conservatives resist this big step toward Federal control of education, which would make it easier for a dictatorship to arise in this country. Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) offered an amendment to knock the dangerous new policy out of the bill.

He and others agree—despite the bill's built-in pledge that the Federal government's participation will be merely contributory—with the National School Boards Association that "it will be naive to think that it [Federal aid to education] will not mean government control."

It was these proposed Federal payments to teachers that really produced the demands of the Catholic hierarchy, representing parochial schools, for a share of the Federal aid, despite the doubts of constitutionality. Catholic and other private schools will be at an increased disadvantage if they are forced to compete in teachers' salaries with public schools reaping largesse from Uncle Sam—which the unthinking see in the guise of a gift, even though it must come with local funds from the same general body of taxpayers.

Federal Power Commission: Two of President Kennedy's least known nominees are under heavy fire from conservative members of the Senate. They are Joseph Charles Swidler and Howard Morgan, both appointed to vacancies on the Federal Power Commission. Swidler is slated to be chairman.

Both are devoted believers in the principles of Federal power. The Washington *Post* recently reported that the public power interests are now convinced they have won control of the bi-partisan regulatory commission.

Swidler was long connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority, serving as general counsel until 1957, *when, according to the Knoxville* Journal (*January* 28, 1961), *he was fired after engaging in unauthorized activity against one of TVA's present directors, Arnold R. Jones.*

In a copyrighted story earlier this year, the Knoxville *Journal* reported that while Jones was under consideration for confirmation by a Senate committee four years ago, Swidler fed liberal Senators "loaded questions" designed to embarrass the conservative appointee—Arnold Jones. Nevertheless, the latter won confirmation.

Morgan, a protege of Democratic Senator Wayne Morse, is a former Democratic State Chairman of Oregon. Republicans on the Senate Commerce Committee discovered that on four separate occasions Morgan filled out Federal job applications deliberately hiding the fact that he has two arrests—for assault and for larceny—on his police record.

Committee members were incredulous when Morgan swore he denied the arrests to save the Federal Bureau of Investigation two to four weeks of needless investigation. Senator Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) asked the nominee if he were serious. Replied Morgan: "I am not being facetious about this matter."

While Morgan won approval by the Senate committee, Republican members filed a minority report, opposing his nomination on the above grounds.

Aid to Poland: In a May 7 speech to Americans of Polish descent in Chicago, Attorney General Robert Kennedy urged closer economic and cultural relations with the Communist government of Poland. President Kennedy has long advocated this.

Republican Congressman Edward J. Derwinski, of Polish extraction himself and with part of Chicago as his constituency, commented to HUMAN EVENTS: "How naive can Mr. [Robert] Kennedy be? Does he actually think that aid and economic ties with a Communist government, which takes orders from Moscow, will help the people of Poland? As a Catholic, I should think that he would be conscious of the fact that this Communist government in Poland, which he would become chummy with, is guilty of the most violent persecutions against the Church."

Two GOP Wins: Republicans held two congressional seats (vacated by the deaths of GOP Congressmen B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee and Walter Mumma of Pennsylvania) by large majorities in special elections last week.

Reece's seat will be filled by his widow, Louise Goff Reece, who rolled up a 2-1 margin over her Democratic opponent. Mrs. Reece vowed to "continue the conservative Republican policies of my husband."

Mumma's seat was held for the GOP in a landslide victory by former Congressman John C. Kunkel, 62, of Harrisburg. Kunkel, a staunch conservative, carried all four counties in Pennsylvania's 16th Congressional District and won by 38,000 to 20,000. His woman opponent, a liberal Democrat, campaigned with a loud defense of New Frontier

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policies. She traveled around the district in a truck labeled "The New Frontier Bandwagon—JFK Bandmaster."

Old Coalition: Funeral notices for the conservative coalition (Republicans and Southern Democrats) in the House are premature, according to the *AFL-CIO News* which would be a merry mourner if the death actually occurred. This house organ for Big Labor may be merely trying to befog its opposition, but there is good evidence back of its statement that "the technique of picking up a few badly needed votes on a particular bill has involved putting on the line the full powers of the White House."

Maybe the White House, with Interior Secretary Stewart Udall and other treat-'em-rough hatchetmen, will run out of bait for Congressmen—patronage in various forms—but the political swag in Uncle Sam's lockers is abundant and the Administration won't be loath to use it to the utmost if the labor paper is right in saying:

"The conservative coalition is still very much in business and will be very much in evidence if the President unveils a long-range program of a wider scope than the approach to date."

Campaign Pledge: Washington watches with interest to see whether President Kennedy carries out one of his lesser known campaign pledges. On October 19, 1960, Kennedy said:

"The next President must exercise great judgment in selecting men. He must make clear the exact points at which public interest and private interest conflict. And he must act immediately to remove from his Administration any who violate the principles and regulations."

On May 10, the Chicago *Tribune* reported: "Harold F. Linder, head of the government-run Export-Import Bank, holds stock in three companies sharing in an oil exploration contract with Argentina, which last month received the first oil industry loan made by the bank."

Britons Awake: The exposure of the "Blake case," a shocking example of infiltration of Communist agents into government, has shaken England and opened up discussion of what is often called "McCarthyism." The *Weekly Review* (Alderbourne Manor, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, England), edited by Kenneth De Courcy, well known conservative publicist in England, commented May 12:

"Whatever anyone may care to say, the late Senator McCarthy had a glimmering of what lay beneath the surface . . . . Even though in many ways he lacked perception and at times was reckless, he had nonetheless stumbled on some facts which were highly dangerous to Russia—and Russia laid on a smear campaign which broke him and left undetected the vast spy ring within our most secret NATO organizations of which Blake was one important agent."

Cloakroom Senators: Many conservative Senators (of both parties) today make the most impassioned speeches criticizing US foreign policy—off the floor. Democrats are Democrats and they have a man in the White House. But why Republican conservatives, instead of publicly voicing their discontent, confine these oratorical sprees to the privacy of the cloakrooms baffles observers and has inspired much satirical discussion among the press.

Discussion immediately recalls an acid remark of a former Republican Senator from Indiana, the acidulous William E. Jenner, himself entirely outspoken both privately and publicly. Standing in the cloakroom one day some years ago, Bill Jenner listened wryly to a colleague make an extremely uninhibited speech which he would never have made on the floor. Bill said, "George, you are the damnedest, bestest cloakroom Senator in the US Senate."

Today, "cloakroom Senators"—remarked one member of the press—are a dime a dozen in this period when it is not regarded as "statesmanlike" to make speeches critical of Administration conduct on foreign policy.

Latin American Aid: It has now been made plain that the Latin American aid program, recently rammed through Congress, will be used by the Kennedy Administration to promote socialism throughout that region. This became evident when President Kennedy announced last week that the first funds to be given out under the new program would be $13 million in loans and grants to the Socialist country of Bolivia. This comes as no surprise here, since Kennedy's left-wing Latin advisers have long advocated that the US promote non-Communist socialism south of the border.

There is no doubt, either, that, aside from Cuba, Bolivia is the most socialized of the South American countries. Before it was socialized in 1953, the country was solvent and the boliviano value was 200 to the dollar. Now the country is bankrupt, depending on foreign aid to keep it alive, and the boliviano has slipped to 1,200 to the dollar. Kennedy now proposes to prop up the regime and its bankrupt policies once again.

Gold Reserve: The Administration is attempting to soft-pedal through Congress a piece of legislation which conservatives consider one of the most dangerous ventures of the New Frontier. It is the Multer bill, which would eliminate reserve requirements for Federal Reserve banks.

Currently a 25 per cent gold backing for United States currency and bank reserves is required by law. Those who support the bill, introduced by Congressman Abraham J. Multer (D.-N.Y.), argue that it would give the dollar greater strength throughout the world. They want our entire $17.4 billion gold supply made available to settle US international payments to other nations.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS N. DOWNING, Democratic Member of Congress from Virginia: "In my opinion, HUMAN EVENTS is necessary reading material from which to get clear-cut views of the Washington political scene."

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Although the Administration forces have attempted to move this legislation through in quiet fashion, considerable opposition to it has arisen.

One member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which was holding hearings on the bill last week, tells HUMAN EVENTS that many financial experts are clamoring to testify against the bill. The first witness heard was Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, who spoke for the Administration in support of the bill.

One of those alarmed at the dangers in eliminating gold reserve requirements is Dr. Walter E. Spahr, Executive Vice President of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy. Said Spahr: "The proposal in H. R. 6900, to eliminate reserve requirements for Federal Reserve banks, is analogous to a proposal to remove the braking mechanism on a train and to place sole reliance on the engineer. Bank reserves are needed for purposes of redemption of other currency and to place constraints on the extension of notes and deposits. Such a preservation of reserves protects a nation's currency, and possibly the nation, from collapse.

"Without this protective device, foreign holders of non-gold dollars could take all our reserves, and without penalty leave our money and banking system a hollow shell of irredeemable paper money the value of which could fall, quickly or slowly, to any depth. Our people and nation could be ruined as a consequence."

If letters and telegrams to the House Banking and Currency Committee are added to the already growing protest, it is thought, chances of defeating this possibly disastrous New Frontier brainchild will be greatly improved.

Operation Abolition: Robert J. Meisenbach has been acquitted of clubbing a policeman in the City Hall riots in San Francisco nearly a year ago, protesting hearings being conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Four members of the jury, including the foreman, joined with members of the American Civil Liberties Union and college students in holding a beer party in San Francisco to celebrate the acquittal.

Commenting on jurors attending Meisenbach's party, Walter Giubbini, assistant district attorney, said: "I was shocked. It appears I did not have an unbiased jury." Police Chief Thomas Cahill defended the policemen who testified in the case: "They told nothing but the truth and the facts as they saw them."

Mayor George Christopher said bluntly that Meisenbach's acquittal "does not alter the fact that there was general rioting, nor that a duly constituted official committee, as well as courts and other City Hall departments, were forced to cease operations pending restoration of order."

Capitol Camera: Hypocritical liberals continually attack the John Birch Society as a "secret" organization because it doesn't release its membership lists. Actually, members are free to decide for themselves whether they want to disclose the fact that they belong. But the socialistic Americans for Democratic Action won't divulge names of its members without thoroughly screening anyone who wants to know, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will tell you "we don't give out that information."

• *It is noted that Central Intelligence Agency Deputy Director Richard Bissell, who was in the middle of the Cuba invasion fiasco, may be ill equipped for cloak-and-dagger work. He was long a Keynesian-type economist at Yale, later a Truman appointee for the Marshall Plan. Said one veteran newsman last week: "Bissell is an egghead theoretician, completely unsuited for the gutter fighting business of spy work."*

• Big liberal press campaign to smear the Joint Chiefs of Staff alleging the JCS endorsed invasion plans. Against this, the Chicago *Tribune* reported May 14 that the JCS Chairman, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, wrote the President a letter "in which he objected strongly to the invasion plans."

• *In testifying on the Administration farm bill May 5 before the House Agriculture Committee, a representative for the National Canners Association declared: "The Secretary's national order will tell each grower how much he may grow for each canner, and how much each canner may buy from each grower. This is complete control over canner and grower, a control which cannot be matched in either Russia or China."*

• Former Democratic National Chairman Henry Jackson joins the growing Capitol Hill clamor for a resumption of US nuclear testing. Even Hubert Humphrey, long the most vocal of all test ban buffs, favors a resumption of testing on June 1, if the Reds refuse to come to an agreement by then.

• *"Since the Cuban fiasco, Uncle Sam's prestige along the 'Caribbean coffee belt' is lower than an alligator's belly." So wrote crack Houston* Chronicle *reporters George Southworth and Al Burt, following talks with many government officials, newspaper editors, peons and professionals in Haiti, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Throughout Latin America, the* Chronicle *reports, the people "have lost faith in America because they think we acted stupidly and weakly. They appreciate strength."*

• Reports circulate that it was Chief Justice Earl Warren—a target of the ultra-right wing John Birch Society—who inspired the first press attack on the group.

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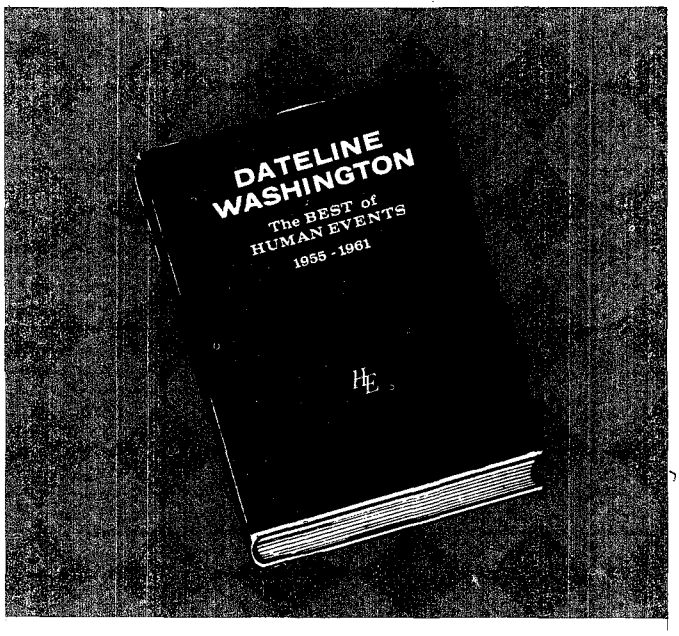

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Racist Demagoguery vs. the Status Quo

UNLESS the lessons of all these ubiquitous "international crises" are completely lost on our national leadership, we ought to be hearing less and less about the United States being "a revolutionary country and a revolutionary people" (President Kennedy); and about how we must avoid being "linked with the forces of reaction and stagnation" (Chester Bowles); and that "unless we march with this revolution, unless indeed we share in leading it, the future it will one day shape may have no place for us" (Adlai Stevenson).

Such talk hasn't made any sense for a long time, but at long last events must have forced even the three individuals quoted *supra* to understand, however reluctantly, that their assignment is to do what Dean Rusk declared as recently as last February we would never, never do—"undertake an active defense of the *status quo.*" Survival demands recognition of a truth which theorists sneer at—that the United States is not a revolutionary country at all, but is what has been called a "satisfied power," whose interest is to maintain "things as they are." This assumes, of course, concern for orderly progress and promotion of economic growth and workable political systems, but calls for a roll back of the revolutionary forces that our liberals have had so much fun playing with.

Even Junior Schlesinger is not likely to want replays of that line about how Castro "betrayed the revolution" in Cuba, because from now on the Kennedy Administration will be compelled to act on the plain evidence, rejected by Eisenhower's State Department, that the Castro revolution was a Communist *putsch* from the beginning, conceived in Moscow, nourished in Mexico and delivered in the USA, with the New York *Times'* Herbert Matthews as midwife. Our interest in Cuba was the maintenance of orderly government, with respect for US property interests in the island, under a regime tolerant of our security requirements in the Caribbean. According to the testimony of two of our Ambassadors to Cuba, we could have helped the Cubans inaugurate such a regime minus Batista, but this "join the revolution" nonsense had the State Department so hypnotized that nothing but Castro would do.

The propaganda designed to equate Communist-fomented upheavals among the "lesser breeds without the law" with the American Revolution was idiotic in the first place. As Professor Arnold Whitridge, formerly of Yale, put it, "Our Revolution was a family quarrel fought between white men for the benefit of white men." One would think from much current babble on the subject that the Revolution was fought for the benefit of the Indians! In his *In Defense of Colonies* (George Allen and Unwin), Sir Alan Burns points out that "at the time of the American Revolution few people seriously considered that the aboriginal Red Indians (or the African slaves) had any political rights, or that the Red Indians had any inherent right to the lands which the white colonists coveted."

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was a taxpayer's revolt against the British Government's fatheaded effort to force the colonies to help Britain balance her budget. As the late Professor Charles M. Andrews noted years ago in *The Colonial Background of the American Revolution* (Yale Press), the leaders of the colonial cause, even including Franklin, attempted to steer these justifiable complaints toward some compromise. "Manufacture as much as possible and say nothing" was Ben's advice. However, the British cabinet managed to parlay the tax battle into a war—for the benefit of a rising imperialism and against the interests of British traders, whom Pitt described as "little, paltry, peddling fellows, vendors of two-penny wares and falsehoods, who under the idea of trade sell everything in their power—honor, truth, conscience."

These "little, paltry, peddling fellows" would probably have been willing to settle for almost anything in order to build up customers in the American colonies. Indeed, the Revolution had an astonishing amount of support in England. John Fiske in *The Critical Period of American History,* which ought to be read more than it is these days, states that "the Whigs did all in their power to discourage enlistments and in various ways so thwarted and vexed the government that the success of the Americans was by many people ascribed to their assistance." Indeed, the matter could doubtless have been settled with a reasonable amount of good will had reasonable men in both countries found a way to settle anything.

Anyhow there is no historical justification for identifying the leaders of 1776 with the Sukarnos, Nkrumahs, Mao Tse-tungs, Castros, and other contemporary revolutionaries. The intense nationalism of Sam Adams and the Sons of Liberty, which often embarrassed the more cautious leaders of the colonial cause, had little in common with the kind of revolution going on today or even with the kind of revolution that convulsed France a few years after our own fracas. Not even the post-war bitterness toward England enlisted much important American support for the violent revolutionaries of the continent. Not even Jefferson—a more persuasive advocate than Chester Bowles—could sell us on the virtues of the *sans culottes.*

But the best indication of what the men who fought the British from 1775 to 1783 thought they were doing is not so much what was said during the war or in the period of tension preceding it, or even in the stirring words of the Declaration of Independence itself. Those who look upon the Revolution as a sort of prelude to the liberation of Angola should put in some time reading the story of the making of the Constitution. This document, hammered out undemocratically "behind closed doors," set up a system of government about as nearly revolution-proof as a group of mostly conservative and conspicuously able English gentlemen could make it.

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James Madison, in his notes on the proceedings of the convention of 1787 in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, records himself as saying this:

> "In all cases where a majority are united by a common interest or passion, the rights of the minority are in danger. What motives are to restrain them? . . . The only remedy, is to enlarge the sphere, and thereby divide the community into so great a number of interests and parties, that in the first place, a majority will not be likely, at the same moment to have a common interest separate from that of the whole, or of the minority; and in the second place, that in case they should have such an interest, they may not be apt to unite in the pursuit of it. It was incumbent on us, then, to try this remedy and with that view to frame a republican system on such a scale, and in such a form, as will control all the evils which have been experienced."

Hence "checks and balances." Far from supporting revolution, the founding fathers, who had seen anarchy and collapse at close range, had little use for pure democracy. Madison regarded democracies as "incompatible with personal security or the rights of property." He believed that democracies "have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths." John Adams, who as a young lawyer had defended the British soldiers involved in the "Boston Massacre," said as President: "There never was a democracy that did not commit suicide."

When the more recent revolutionary forces which deserved American support, if only on the low level of self-interest, arose, our kibitzers of revolution were silent. The Hungarians who rose against Communist tyranny in 1956 might have fared better had the United States been as quick to recognize Nagy, the head of the revolutionary regime, as the State Department was to recognize Castro three years later. Conceivably such a gesture from Washington might have kept Soviet tanks at home. A direct challenge to this country was probably more than Khrushchev cared to undertake. Promising revolts against Red dictatorship in Poland and East Germany got only editorial support over here. Indonesia's suppression of the Moluccas is ignored, and the peripatetic Sukarno, who quotes Jefferson when in Washington but speaks his own principles when in Moscow, is greeted by President Kennedy as the "father of his country!" There have been some curious omissions in the list of revolutionaries considered worthy of our Big Hello.

> **We have bawled out Portugal, Belgium, France and the Netherlands: indeed, taken an active part in support of revolutions in their areas. The supposition, largely based on the mistaken theory that we are a revolutionary country, has been that "world opinion" required this meddling. But are we happier with Sukarno in Indonesia than we were with the Dutch? Is it likely that our interests, or those of the Congo, will be furthered if all Belgians are compelled to leave the area? The more responsible Congolese do not think so. Some of them doubtless agree with Charles T. O. King of Liberia who, as Liberia's representative at the United Nations, said that his country had not grown as rapidly as Ghana because Liberia had always been free and "had never reaped the advantages of colonialism."**

Even an "unsatisfied country" ought to hesitate before supporting United Nations interference in such matters. Are we prepared for a UN resolution expressing disapproval of what amounts to segregated housing on Long Island, followed perhaps by a demand that we do something about it? If an Indian neutralist can use force against anti-Communist leaders in the Congo, why not a Czech task force to round up the John Birch Society?

Of course changes are being made and not even a "satisfied country" can ignore them. But the effort to fool ourselves and others into believing that the United States should be out in front of the world revolution, even at the cost of breaking our ties with the civilized countries of Europe in order to make time with primitive tribesmen, has been a strategic and moral mistake. During the 1960 campaign William S. White cut loose in his column with words which now seem prophetic. White detailed the various areas in which the "bad old colonials" had been put to flight, and envisioned these withdrawals as leaving "large sections of the world either in chaos—a chaos for which the word 'democracy' is a sentimental fraud—or ready to fall into the Soviet sphere. Moreover, they have broken the western alliance, in truth if not in formality. For all this we may thank a professional-liberal passion for a politics which assumes not that the races are of equal value before God and the law—as indeed they should and must be—but rather that all wisdom and all virtue rests within the colored peoples alone."

Mr. White attributed the adoption of this nonsense, which nobody really believes, to "racist demagoguery that has already all but paralyzed our politics abroad."

The poor critters we have been trying to shill with this silly propaganda don't fall for it anyway. They take our dough and our flattery and still call us "imperialists." Our allies are naturally disturbed, and angry men stone our embassy in Lisbon for supposedly backing the Communists, while in Moscow they stone our embassy for backing Batista, as if Rubottom and Herbert Matthews had never existed.

So now poor Mr. Kennedy has to say "To Hell with Harvard, Adlai and Bowles!" and get on with the job, carrying out policies dictated by events, whatever his liberal advisers say about it. He isn't likely to find much in common ground between US interests and those "revolutionary forces now sweeping over the world." His job is to defend the *status quo*.

It's all very tough on the President, because it isn't all his fault. Nevertheless, he must have nightmares now and then when living over some of those campaign speeches.

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HUMAN EVENTS -- What YOU Can Do --

Vol. XVIII, No. 21 — Section IV May 26, 1961

STILL KNOCKING AT THE DOOR

Adlai Stevenson, Eleanor Roosevelt, many State Department bureaucrats and New Frontiersmen, etc., comprise the "inevitability" school which thinks Red China will soon be admitted to the UN. It is NOT inevitable. Urge your Representative and two Senators to support resolutions opposing both UN admission and US recognition of Communist China. Tell them, too, that if Red China should get into the UN, the US must get out. In fact, if you think the US should get out REGARDLESS, say that too.

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Missile Base Slowdowns

In a recent newsletter, Senator Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) reported additional facts about labor union scandals at Cape Canaveral:

"Perhaps the most shocking and, unhappily, one of the most costly abuses revealed is the practice of 'blessing the manifolds.' In this instance a piece of equipment for a missile is received 'ready to go' from the factory. However, the plumbers and pipefitters insisted the manifold required cleaning, which involved the complete disassembly, the 'cleaning' procedure, and reassembly of the manifold, resulting in an unnecessary additional cost to government. Since the 'cleaning' operation involved the danger of damage or faulty reassembly, the plumbers and pipefitters developed the 'blessing' scheme. When the manifold was received the workers simply sat around doing nothing for the period of time normally involved in taking it apart and putting it together again. After several hours of time passed, the manifold was given a 'blessing'—an approval by the union—that the equipment was ready for installation in the missile. The result: Great extra cost to Uncle Sam.

"Reports that workers were not performing at full capacity were confirmed in many instances (Thomas J. O'Malley, who is responsible for firing Project Mercury, said about 60 to 70% of capacity). A contractor found it was extremely costly to fire a pair of loafers. He tried to fire them and the rest of the workers walked off the job at a most critical time, leaving an open ditch with an exposed water main. What work had been done on the excavation before the work stoppage occurred had to be repeated in addition to repairing the water main. And the two men who had been fired for loafing came back on the job!

"Other findings show that pipefitters, plumbers and electricians were making *higher wages* at Vandenberg Air Force Base than the Commanding General of the base; ditch diggers and clean-up men, unskilled laborers, were drawing down $287 per week, *more than we pay our astronauts;* one foreman of common laborers made more money than the Secretary of the Air Force draws; an electrician at Cape Canaveral received $673 a week, the same as the Vice President of the United States; an apprentice electrician received $748 in one week, more than the combined salaries of Dr. Werner von Braun and Admiral Hyman Rickover; elevator operators made $360 a week; a truck driver earned $324."

Red China and the UN

From the Indianapolis Star

In a speech at New Orleans recently, Philippine Ambassador Carlos Romulo said that admitting Red China into the United Nations would be like inviting Al Capone to join the Chicago police force.

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Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Three Wet Liberals And an Old Frontier

The Nation's Capital is still chuckling over a May 7 Washington *Post* story about how three prominent liberals came out second best in a brief but lively encounter with an Old Frontier. The episode began on Friday night, May 5, when Justice William O. Douglas, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Senator Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) and 173 other outdoorsmen bedded down at Seneca, Maryland, in preparation for an early Saturday morning hike along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. A steady rain pelted the encampment.

Despite the continuing downpour, the hike came off on schedule. Eleven miles from Seneca the drenched, lunch-bag bearing trampers arrived at the Old Angler's Inn (in Potomac, Maryland), one of the earliest landmarks in Free State history. The Washington *Post* gave the following play-by-play description of what occurred:

"Justice Douglas, Mrs. Douglas and their dog Sandy were readily admitted. Then another group including Senator Paul Douglas filed in. Soon the place was packed like sardines in a can. Many started unwrapping their lunches, ordering beverages to wash them down.

"At this point, Mrs. John T. Reges, wife of the proprietor, came down stairs. Surveying the multitude, she looked aghast.

" 'I run this place to make money, not to serve tramps,' she shouted. 'Get off that rug,' she ordered, pointing her finger at Senator Douglas. 'Get over there with the rest of the wet ones,' she said. Meekly the Senator complied.

" 'You know whom you are talking to?' inquired the wife of Justice Douglas.

" 'That's Senator Douglas of Illinois,' someone else explained.

" 'Well, is he going to clean up the mess you make?' She pointed to drops of water on the floor.

" 'Of course I didn't know who they were,' insisted a doubly shaken Mrs. Reges after she had dressed her callers down for 'messing up' her cocktail lounge, 'but I'm not even sure I care' . . ."

Shortly thereafter, reported the Washington *Post*, Udall, "admittedly not looking his dapper self," arrived on the scene.

" 'You look like a bum, get out!' the exasperated Mrs. Reges said. At first the Secretary thought it was all a joke. Then, seeing it wasn't, he got out. He ate his lunch outside as the rain came down."

Just a few days earlier, the story about Udall's effort to peddle $100-a-plate Democratic party fund-raising tickets to oil and gas tycoons had made headlines in the nation's press. Commenting on that and the Old Angler's Inn incident, the Washington *Daily News* observed that for the wet ("with water, not oil") Udall, "It had, after all, been a bad week . . . from the start."

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Americans are Basically Conservative

By Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.)

ON MY WAY TO WORK one morning recently the radio blared forth with a commercial for one of the nation's largest banks. The announcer proclaimed that "this financial institution is proud of its long record of conservative management."

The same day I noticed a full page ad of one of the nation's largest insurance companies advising all readers that the "management of this institution was conservative and responsible."

It occurred to me to wonder how fast an insurance company would grow if it advertised its management as being "liberal." How many people would have confidence in a bank which announced that above all else it was liberal?

I would suggest that all Americans are basically "conservative." We adopt a conservative philosophy in our attitude toward our children and their education. We follow conservative policies in the investment and administration of our earnings. And when we spend our money we reveal ourselves as clearly conservative by attempting to secure the greatest possible value for each dollar spent.

Most of the copybook maxims we remember are illustrations of conservative belief. We don't encourage our children to engage in wild experimentation, either in their education or their personal relationships with their fellow students. When our youngsters are old enough to drive the car, we rarely let them depart from our homes without a shouted admonition to "drive carefully." When they marry and begin building a life of their own, we encourage them to approach the purchase of such things as a home or a car cautiously, giving careful consideration to all elements involved.

It is only in the conduct of our government that some of us espouse a liberal viewpoint. This, I suggest, is because government money somehow or other is now regarded as free money.

In my home State of Arizona the State Building and Planning Commission has just received something like $100,000 in Federal funds. This money is to be used for the planning of new public buildings and public facilities. It won't purchase the actual architectural drawings, it won't be used to buy a single brick or a single yard of concrete. It will be used instead to finance the deliberations of various committees and agencies who will explore the situation and then come up with a suggested solution.

I wonder how many people of Arizona would urge the expenditure of $100,000 for this purpose if they were compelled to make a direct contribution on some pre-established formula to that fund.

We want our insurance companies to operate on conservative principles in order to protect the value of our own insurance policy. Yet we encourage the government in such undertakings as Social Security to operate in a fashion which would bring bankruptcy to any private operator who did not have full access to the Federal Treasury.

Conservatives know the value of sound instruction in our public schools in courses devoted to what we old-fashioned folk call "the solids." The liberals have just discovered that there is some value in teaching mathematics and science and history. Until the advent of the first Russian Sputnik their attention was centered on the happy-life-adjustment courses, good manners and easier methods of learning.

Isn't it time for a nation, which by instinct and by experience reaches out for conservative principles, to demand the application of this same conservative policy in the conduct of its government? How do you stand, sir?

Minimum Wage Bill

Here is how one Senator described the minimum wage bill: "It sets up a new definition. Instead of those 'producing goods for interstate commerce,' it covers those 'handling, selling, or otherwise working on (such) goods.' Thus, Washington could fix the wage for the man mowing your lawn if the lawn mower he is 'handling' happened to be manufactured in some other state. This definition is the real poison in the bill because it tries to make Uncle Sam into a complete dictator."

A License to Sell Cattle?

From the Farm Bureau News

"You would have to own a license to sell your quota of cattle," C. W. McMillan, executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, said in summing up marketing orders, as provided for in the Cochrane-Freeman farm bill.

McMillan earlier had referred to the feed grain program, which he called bad legislation because it puts too much power into the hands of one man, the Secretary of Agriculture.

He declared that the next step would be marketing orders and pointed out that if two-thirds of the owners of cattle vote for a marketing order, even though the man with one cow has as much power in voting as the man with 50, 100 or 1,000 head, it will actually lead to such stringent controls that anyone raising and selling cattle would be forced to work under a licensing system.

"To get such license or quota," McMillan said, "you would have had to be in business prior to the advent of the marketing order, or you might buy a quota. It would end all freedom for a grower to make his own decisions."

The form of government which prevails is the expression of what cultivation exists in the population which permits it. The law is only a memorandum.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, *Politics*, 1841

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Nixon Analyzes Kennedy's Performance

From the Chicago Tribune

Richard Nixon, who lost Illinois by 8,858 votes, came back to Chicago to make his first two political speeches since the campaign ended last November. The temper and direction of Mr. Nixon's remarks told as much about his own conception of his future role in the Republican party as they did about where he thinks the Kennedy Administration is missing the boat.

For Nixon identified himself as not a candidate or one who is planning to be a candidate for any office, but simply as a private citizen. He did not, he said, presume to speak as the self-appointed leader of the Republican party, or even as the spokesman of a former Administration which he served as Vice President.

His criticism, he said, would be responsible and constructive, on issues of real substance. It was no time for nit-picking.

Though there was no disposition to slug, Nixon did offer same sharp and incisive analyses of the Kennedy performance. He dealt not only with failures of accomplishment, but with the distorted perspective of the New Frontiersmen.

With 15 billion dollars in new spending and obligations already committed, Nixon was distressed not only by the cost but by the emphasis of the Kennedy program. Two-thirds of this huge sum is to be dispensed on welfare programs which entail built-in increases of Federal control at a corresponding loss of individual freedom. When freedom is under general attack from abroad, Nixon said, it is no time to chip away freedoms at home.

The other main line developed by the 1960 Republican Presidential candidate was that in the field of national policy, where America's position in the world must be protected, Mr. Kennedy had been long on words but extremely short in productive deeds.

Nixon offered two main points: First, we should not start things unless we are prepared to finish them; second, we cannot permit our enthrallment to the concept of "collective security" to hamstring our action when the Communists act fast and on their own.

"Whenever American prestige is committed on a major scale," Nixon said, "we must be willing to commit enough power to obtain our objective even if all our intelligence estimates prove wrong . . . When our words are strong and our actions are timid, we end up appearing aggressive and weak at the same time."

We suppose that Mr. Kennedy's unhappy experiences in Cuba and Laos have made him aware of these facts without Nixon's clarification. Yet Mr. Nixon's statement of the problem, temperate though it was, has its uses. Mr. Kennedy clamored for the responsibilities of the Presidency. He was full of confidence that he could handle anything that came his way. So far his performance has left much to be desired.

So Mr. Nixon's statement was a gentle reminder that Mr. Kennedy, having fallen into the job he so ardently desired, has inherited with it the duty of delivering the goods. By that standard alone will his record be judged.

JFK's Sponsored TV Shows

Another first by the New Frontier was the commercial television appearance of President and Mrs. Kennedy in "JFK, Number Two," selling toothpaste. The first appearance was commercialized and purchased by Bell & Howell. I wonder if the other networks are going to demand equal time.

—Congressman J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)

Urban Affairs Cabinet Post?

By Congressman Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)

Recently the President made a proposal to create a new cabinet post entitled "Secretary of Urban Affairs." I am opposed to this plan. I have four reasons:

(1) *Discrimination against rural areas and small towns.* Why should people who live in cities be entitled to another spokesman in the President's executive family? The Secretary of Agriculture represents agriculture as an industry. The Secretary of Commerce represents business industries. A Secretary for Urban Affairs would unbalance this equality of representation at the expense of rural areas and small towns.

(2) *More bureaucracy.* A cabinet post is only the top of the bureaucratic iceberg. Under the surface is a mass of bureaus, agencies, commissions, headquarters, etc., staffed by thousands of Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Directors, Administrators, Examiners, Supervisors, technicians, economists, stenographers, janitors, etc.

(3) *More spending.* The personnel costs and the expenses of administration would be only part of the additional burden on the taxpayers' back. The fertile minds of the bureaucratic empire-builders would dream up new programs of Federal-aid-to-cities, the long-range cost of which would never be estimated.

(4) *Less self-government.* City governments would be tempted to postpone local civic improvement programs with the hope that Federal aid would soon be forthcoming. If and when Federal aid did come, city government would be compelled to conform to Federal standards. This neglect by city governments of local responsibility and this surrender to Federal controls would represent a loss of local rights which could never be retrieved and a departure from the principle of local self-government which could never be retraced. Ultimately, the Congress would replace the City Council.

In summary, this proposal would be discriminatory; it would be expensive; and it would transform our cities into simple satellites of the central government.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

After quoting JFK's "Ask not what your country can do for you," Senator Goldwater asks college audiences, "Then why are they staying up nights in the White House thinking of new things to do for you?"

Vol. XVIII, No. 21 — Section V May 26, 1961

About GNP

By Holmes Alexander

YOU COULD say that last autumn Candidate John Kennedy indicted the American economy under Eisenhower as being sluggish, wasteful and inadequate to the challenges of the 1960's.

You may say today that the Kennedy Administration is now in the process of trying to convict the American economy on these campaign charges. Treasury Secretary Dillon and Labor Secretary Goldberg have been before the House Ways and Means Committee in the roles of prosecutors. Other Cabinet officers will follow. Thus far the star witness against the Eisenhower-type economy (as much free enterprise and as little government intervention as possible) is an ugly-named monster called Gross National Product. Here is Dillon calling upon this witness:

Dillon: "As we look back over the past century, we see that our record of economic growth has been unmatched . . . of late we have fallen behind. From an historic growth rate of 3 per cent-per-annum in Gross National Product (GNP), we have fallen to 2 per cent in the latter (Eisenhower) part of the 1950's."

Secretary Dillon then goes on to show that the GNP in West Europe has grown twice as fast, and the GNP in Japan has grown three times as fast as ours. Russia's GNP compares with ours in a 7-2 ratio.

All this is alarming—but we should remember that we are not hearing, as yet, much of the other side of the case. How good a witness to our economic health is this GNP? Who is this strange slanderer anyhow?

Well, two Republican Senators, Butler and Bush, with three Republican Representatives, Curtis, Kilburn and Widnall, have been chipping away at the GNP character. GNP is an aggregate of economic activities. It is supposed to be the sum of all enterprises which add something to the American economy.

But Republicans say that GNP does not include, nor does it measure, many important activities. For example:

If a man stays home on Saturday and improves his mind with reading, this does not appear in the GNP. Nor does GNP reflect the work that a housewife does, such as home-laundering or driving the children to and from school. Nor does the GNP give credit to the home-owning couple whose labor improves the property and community.

GNP is a grossly materialistic way of measuring American status and blessings. It "knows," as Oscar Wilde once defined a cynic, "the price of everything; the value of nothing." Wasteful productions, such as food surpluses and throw-away military items, are added up. But how do you add the satisfactions of a well-cooked meal, a paid vacation, the feeling of security that sound banking, good policing and congenial neighbors give?

There are several ways to characterize this first year of the Kennedy Administration and of the 87th Congress. One way would be to say the Administration and Majority party are tearing down the American image, while the Republican minority is trying to build it up.

For the Democrats to look good, America must look bad. Unless the New Frontier reveals our sores, it cannot cure them. Unless it exaggerates our misery, it cannot claim to have pulled off political miracles.

For their part, the Republicans are always in danger of appearing to be stand-pat and smug in the face of obvious imperfections. Only the best of Republican spokesmen manage to depict America as we all know her to be. The country is not hurting for schools and hospitals, as the worst of the Democrats say—but, as the best of the Republicans say, we can and should improve the quality of teaching and medical care. Our jobs are not disappearing, as the calamity-howlers say, but are migrating to new industries.

The true picture of America, then, is of a nation which has accomplished all that gross materialism can give. We must now improve, refine and distribute our blessings. But this is a difficult thing to express in the language of political pleading.

The best publicized booklet backing the gold standard has been put out by the Chamber of Commerce, Tucson, Arizona. The title is "Your Disappearing Dollar"—10 cents apiece—minimum order $1.

Numbers Game

An Administration suggestion that every taxpayer be assigned a tax number—to aid IBM calculators check returns—appalled Representative James B. Utt (R.-Calif.) to the extent that he got off this remark to friends: "The New Frontier is really moving fast. Ultimate regimentation of people wasn't supposed to happen until 1984."

—Washington Daily News

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July 14 & 15, 1961

The Second HUMAN EVENTS Conference will be held at The Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C.

Fifteen leading Members of Congress will evaluate the progress and effects of the New Frontier. They will tell you what you can do in your own state and community as well as in national politics to help promote sound, honest, Constitutional Government. They will answer your questions.

This is your opportunity to find out first hand just how you can work most effectively in politics at all levels and where YOUR effort and influence are needed. Many people have already registered their sons and daughters for the July Conference to begin their education in practical political action.

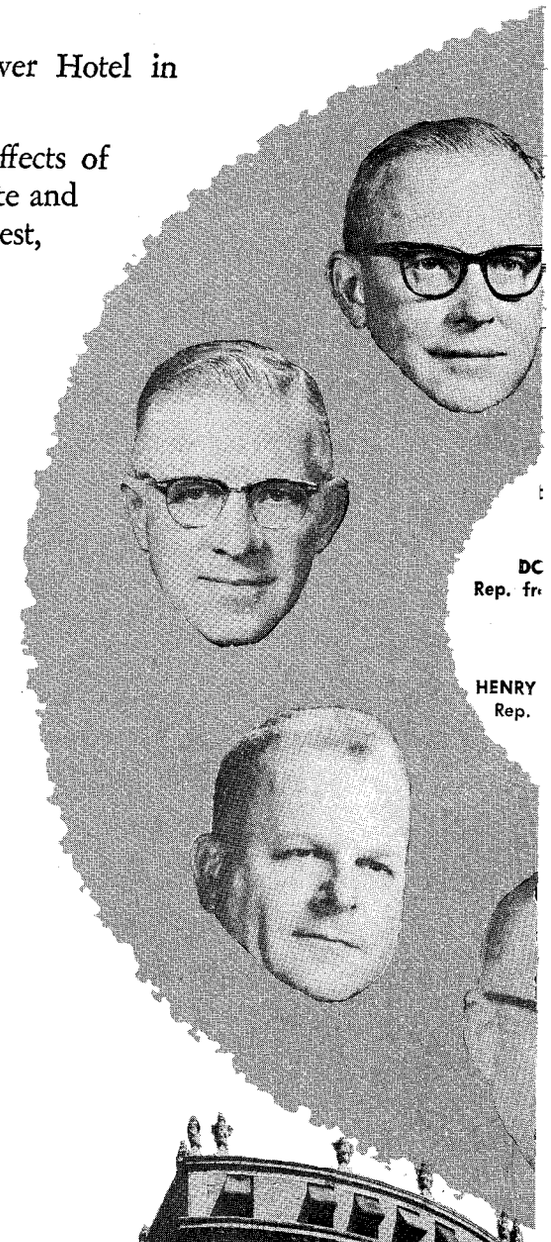
The pressures of inflationary spending programs have been growing. The "something-for-nothing" demagogs are working for the creation of a centralized all-powerful Federal government—the blueprint for Socialism. The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and the Committee on Political Education (COPE), the powerful political arm of the AFL-CIO, long ago began their efforts for the '62 campaigns. There is no time to lose.

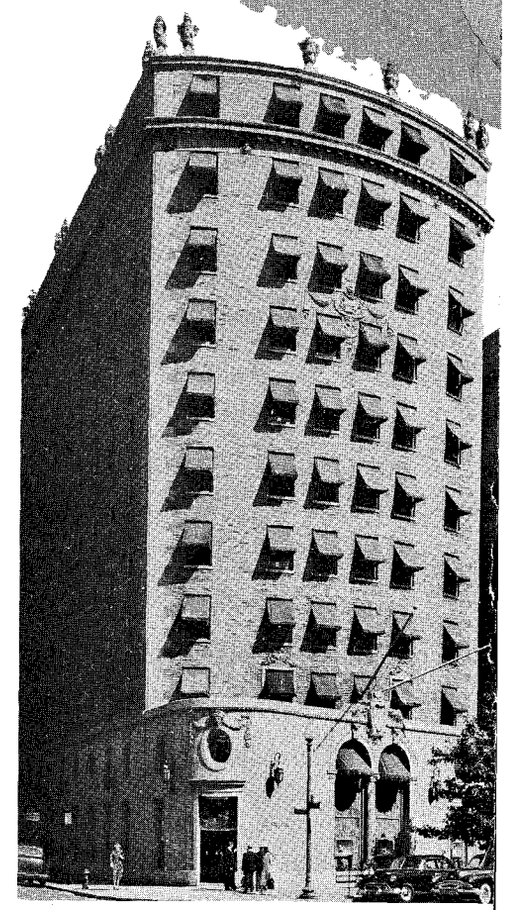
More than a third of the registration quota for the Summer Conference has already been filled. For the January Conference, nearly 300 applications, those that came in during the last two weeks, had to be rejected. Make *your* reservations now while space is still available. Clip the coupon below and send it to us by return mail.

The Conference fee, which includes luncheon and dinner on both Friday and Saturday, is $75 per person and $40 for additional members of the same immediate family—wives, sons, daughters. The $40 rate will also apply to students, teachers, clergymen and members of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) and the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists (ISI). Fees will be refunded to persons unable to attend for any reason whatsoever.

Hotel accommodations and breakfast are extra. Special room rates at the Mayflower have been arranged. Singles are priced at $10; doubles at $15. Every room is air conditioned.

Airmail the coupon below immediately.





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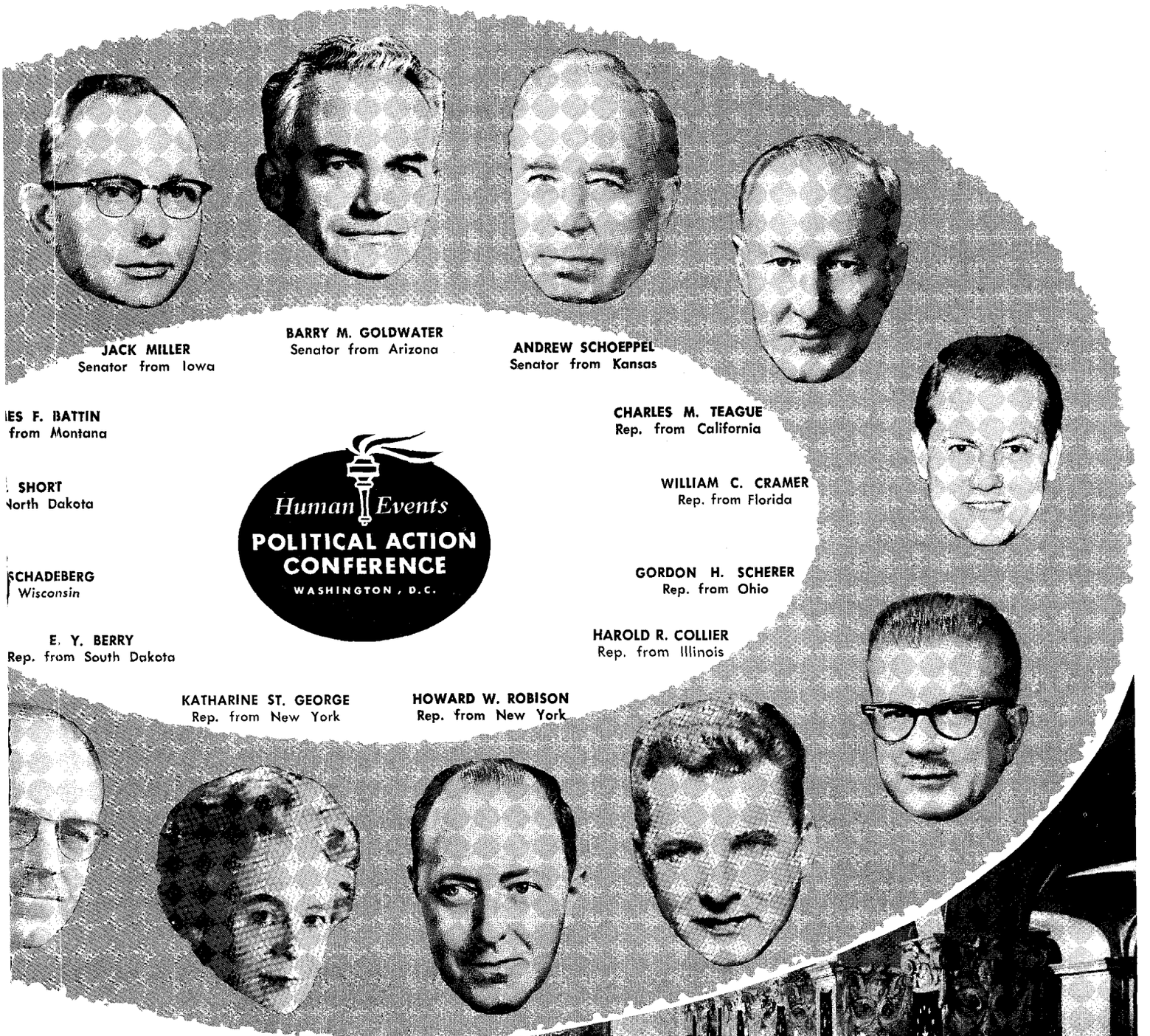

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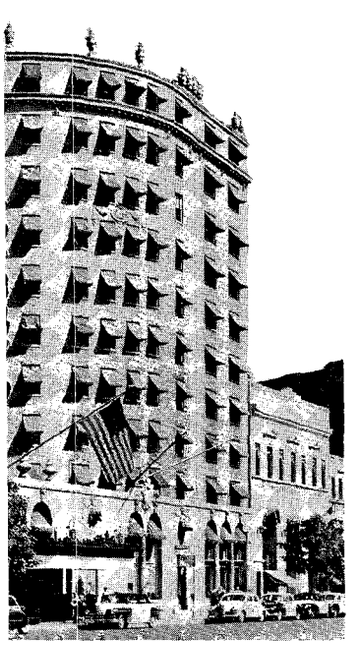

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Federal Aid to Education

The following extractions were made from Senator Kenneth Keating's (R.-N.Y.) May 14 radio and television program when he had as guests Senators Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) and Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.):

Keating: ". . . Will you support the aid to education bill?"

Lausche: "I do not feel that the Federal government, with its $290 billion debt, with its deficit operation in 24 out of the last 30 years, with a positive deficit operation for the fiscal year of 1961 and the fiscal year of 1962, with a dollar that has fallen in purchasing value from 100 cents in 1941 to 46 cents in 1961, is in the position, especially in face of the horrifying international problems confronting us, to keep on taking each week additional functions that historically and traditionally have been performed by local and state governments . . . . What I fear is this: where is the fat, where are the reserves in the Federal government treasury upon which we can draw in the event we bcome internationally involved?"

Keating: ". . . What kind of bill are we going to come up with?"

Morse: ". . . The main thing is to get the principle of Federal aid to education on the books and that's what we're going to try to do."

Property vs. Human Rights

By Robert B. Dresser

The oft-repeated assertion of the proponents of so-called "Fair Housing" legislation that "human rights" are more sacred than "property rights" is an absurd distinction. Property itself has neither rights nor value, save only as human interests are involved. There are no rights but human rights, and what are spoken of as property rights are only the human rights of individuals to property.

> "The ownership of property is the right for which, above all others, the common man has struggled in his slow ascent from serfdom . . .
>
> "A man without property rights—without the right to the product of his own labor—is not a free man. He can exist only through the generosity or forbearance of others." (Essay by Paul L. Poirot, of the Foundation for Economic Education.)

Supreme Court

"The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the Supreme Court—the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

—Abraham Lincoln

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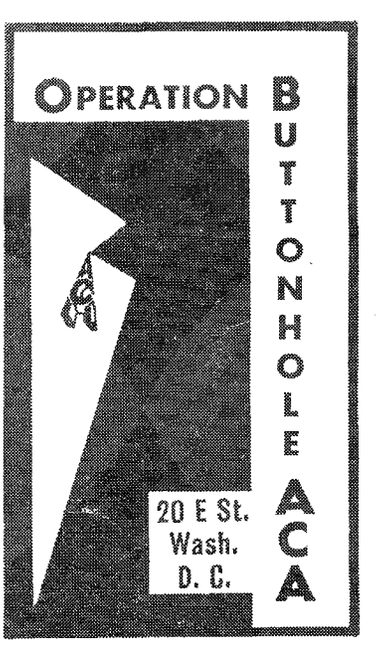
WHAT AN ODD TIME TO BE SINGING LULLABIES

ACA to Honor Congressmen

More than 100 Representatives and Senators will receive the Distinguished Service Award from the "Americans for Constitutional Action"—commonly known as the ACA.

The ACA's Distinguished Service Award was recently established to honor Senators and Representatives whose voting records during the past several years conformed, in substantial measure, with the principles of Constitutional, conservative government, as interpreted by ACA.

Admiral Ben Moreell is ACA's Chairman. Its Board of Trustees includes Herbert Hoover; Charles Edison; Loyd Wright, Past President, American Bar Association; Walter B. Martin, Past President, American Medical Association; Allan B. Kline, Past President, American Farm Bureau Federation; Bonner Fellers; Felix Morley; Howard Buffett; Edgar N. Eisenhower; Ralph W. Gwinn; Robert W. Johnson; Philip M. McKenna; and Mrs. R. Templeton Smith.



The ACA-Index published last year provided the voters with the voting records of Senators and Representatives over a period of years on the key issues involving Constitutional principles, each legislator receiving a personal rating on each issue. In this way, it was possible to evaluate the performance of legislators, as contrasted with the views expressed by them during their campaigns.

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